

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, and the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved security for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods.—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliff; one containing 65 acres; another 245½; the other 269½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber, and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting-Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria.—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made, and there is a good mill seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1610 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c.—In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grafs; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catocatan-Mountain and Short Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973½ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plans, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE, } Agents.
CHARLES LITTLE, }
Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

Wood Wanted.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU will contract for the delivery of any kind of sound wood into his wharf, and will pay for it load by load, as it is delivered, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR a cord. A large quantity is wanted.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790. 3w.

Robinson, Sanderson & Company

HAVE IMPORTED, per the Esther, Capt. Ledger, from Whitehaven, in addition to their Assortment received per the Lancaster, Capt. Brown, **BRITANNIAS,** Wool & Cotton Cards, Hardware assorted in small Boxes, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glafs, White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow, Oil in Jars, FFF FFF Gunpowder, Gilt Trunks, Hats, Men's Fashionable riding Hats, Olmaburg, coloured, stitching and Nuns' Thread, They have also for Sale, LIVERPOOL, LISBON and IVICA SALT, which will be sold low by the Quantity, SHERRY per the Quarter-Cask, CLARET per the Case of 3 Dozen each, PORK in Barrels, of an excellent Quality, HERRINGS do., TAR.

Jesse Taylor

HATH JUST IMPORTED, In the Beech, Capt. Messenger, from Liverpool, A general Assortment of **GOODS,** Suitable to the Season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

FOR CHARTER,

To any Port in EUROPE,

—The BRITANNIA—



BETSY,

Capt. MESSENGER, A stout British Vessel, burthen about 2000 Barrels.—If not chartered in a short Time, she will take FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, with Liberty of Consignment.—For Terms apply to JESSE TAYLOR. Alexandria, May 19, 1790. (t. f.)

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from ENGLAND, and to be sold by

Thomas Poultney,

At the Sign of the HAND-SAW, in ALEXANDRIA, Wholesale and Retail.

MILL, cross cut, hand, tenon, fash, and compass saws; knives and forks; pocket and penknives; chisels and plane irons; drawing-knives; smith-files of most sorts; mill scale-beams and others; shoe-knives; anvils and vices; fashionable buttons; writing-paper; screw and shell augers; hatters' trimmings; locks and hinges of most sorts; Turkey oil-stones; springs and tacks; bench and moulding planes; brags furniture; brags and iron wire; paints and brushes; waggon-boxes; flat-irons; taylors' irons; with a variety of other articles.

N. B. CLOCK and PICTURE GLASS of any size and shape. June 10, 1790.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON Monday night the seventh of this instant, was stolen, out of my pocket, a SUM of MONEY unknown, and I have good reason to suspect a certain JOHN BEAVERS, who is an Irishman, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very well set, much pock pitted, his back much scarred with being whipped, bold and impudent, and chews an uncommon quantity of tobacco, dark sandy coloured hair, and blue eyes: He had on when he went away, an old yellow hunting-shirt, Russian sheeting shirt, and the other part of his apparel was very indifferent. There is great reason to suspect he has made to some of the sea-port towns, in order to get on board some vessel as a sailor, it being an employment he has before followed. Any person who will bring back the said Beavers, to Loudoun County gaol, or secure him so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, paid by me. AMES DOUGHERTY. June 10, 1790. 3w.

A great Variety of BLANKS to be had at the Printing-Office.

French Language.

M. CURLEY informs the public that henceforth the FRENCH SCHOOL will be kept THREE DAYS per week, and at such hours as may best suit the students.

He will also give private lessons, at his house, during this summer, on the following Dances, viz. On Le Menuet-ordinaire, Le Menuet de la Cour, avec le Pas-Gravé, the English Minuet, and le Menuet de la Chasse, intermixed with the Gavotte.

Alexandria, June 15, 1790. 3w.

N. B. M. CURLEY continues to explain to his countrymen the principles of the English Language, and to act as an Interpreter and Translator, in which capacity he will always endeavour to use the greatest care and fidelity.

Bryan Hampson

Hath for SALE, at his STORE, opposite Doctor CRAIK'S,

WEST-INDIA RUM; New-England Rum; Cogniac Brandy; old Spirits; Madeira; Sherry; Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines; mould and dipped Candles by the Box or small Quantity; white and brown Soap; Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea Teas; Coffee; loaf and brown Sugars; Cotton and Wool Cards; sweeping and scrubbing Brushes; white Wine Vinegar; Maricilles Oil; Lemons and Oranges by the Box or Dozen; Hair-Powder; Mustard, &c. &c.—which he will sell low for Cash. (t. f.)

Alexandria Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, Authorized by an Act of Assembly, for raising the Sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied to the Purpose of paving certain Streets in the Town of Alexandria.

Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 of	1000	is 1000
1	500	500
3	200	are 600
5	100	500
10	50	500
20	20	600
50	10	500
100	8	800
1150	5	5750
First Blank drawn		40
Last Blank drawn		40

1350 Prizes, 10,830
2650 Blanks—Sum to be raised, 5170
Expenses of drawing, &c.

4000 Tickets, at 4 Dols. each, are 16000

When it is considered that the Money, arising from this Lottery, will be appropriated to Public Use, and that all Persons visiting or trading to the Town of Alexandria, will derive great Convenience and Advantage from it, the Trustees are induced to hope that the Undertaking will meet with Encouragement from the Public—more especially, as the Scheme holds forth considerable Inducements to Adventurers, there being not two Blanks to a Prize, several of the Prizes large, and no Deduction to be made.—The Trustees are Charles Simms, Charles Lee, Richard Conway, William Hunter, jun. George Gilpin, Philip Marshall, William Herbert, Robert T. Hoot, Jesse Taylor, William Brown, Thomas Porter, John Fitzgerald, Josiah Watson, Ludwell Lee, Buford Washington, William Hunter, sen. and John Dun-

The Lottery will be drawn on the first Monday in August next; and immediately after, a list of the Prizes published, and the Money paid on demand.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Trustees, and at most of the principal Towns in Virginia and Maryland; and a discount allowed of 5 per cent. to those who take 50 or more Tickets, they giving bond with approved security to pay the Money on or before the last Monday in July next.

THE Invalid Pensioners of this State will be paid their second moiety for the year 1789, on making proper application* to HARRY HETH in Richmond; whom, for their accommodation, I have authorized to do this business in my name.

It being highly probable that, among those who have not applied for their first moiety, and of whose existence I have no knowledge or information—there may be some who may be dead, and as it is of considerable importance that I should be informed thereof, I will be much obliged to any person knowing facts, to give me information.

WILLIAM HETH.

Bermuda Hundred, June 5, 1790.

For the Benefit of this meritorious class of citizens, it is hoped, all the Printers in this State will publish the above three weeks successively.

W. HETH.

* The vouchers required, and modes of application, were published in this paper the 15th of February last.

EXTRACTS from the PROCEEDINGS of the
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the U-
NITED STATES.

MONDAY, March 1, 1790.

IN committee of the whole on the report of the
Secretary of the Treasury.—Mr. Benson in the
chair.—The assumption of the State Debts under
consideration.

[Mr. Jackson's Speech concluded from our last.]

He would now consider its policy: Here the field
expanded. He had as high an opinion of the Secre-
tary's abilities as any man. They were conspicuous;
The force of his genius was striking, and his talents
in the report were admitted; but he was one of those
who did not think the Secretary infallible; as long
as he possessed human nature, so long would he pos-
sess the imperfections and failings of human nature.
Ambition, laudable, perhaps, to do the utmost for
the Union, might lead him too far, and the plan,
evidently to him, in its policy, had reference to
one of two points: First, that it is extended as an
additional ligature to the continent, by detaching
the creditors from their dependance on the State
governments, and transferring that dependance to
the nation, and thereby making it the interest of the
remote parts of the Union to support its measures;
or, secondly, by this specious method of relieving
the States, to remove every pretext of taxation from
them, and thereby throw that power entirely into
the hands of Congress.

If we examine, however, the first of those posi-
tions, we shall find it will not hold its ground; for,
the securities of the respective States, like those of
the continent, will change their holders; nay, they
are already in the southward gone from the original
creditors, and are in the hands of speculators: They
will, like the continental securities, be drawn to a
point in a few commercial cities, or travel into the
hands of foreigners. The ligature, if this position
is true, will, therefore, not hold; the tie will soon
be broken.

The second will better stand its ground; and I
grant that the whole powers of taxation may be ab-
sorbed by the Union. But, Sir, is it policy to take
all the powers of taxation from the individual States
and leave them with the shadow of a government?
Is it policy to reduce their power to the insignifi-
cance of a small city-corporation, or will the citizens
be pleased with it? A majority, I believe, will be
found attached to the modes and the laws of the
State-governments. Some of the most zealous par-
tizans of the present government, in the State-con-
ventions, in order to point out its excellences, com-
pare it to a pyramid; the foundation of which was
the broad basis of the people, the middle or second
story the State governments, and the top or head
the government of the Union. Sir, let us beware,
lest in weakening this centre-work, the head itself is
not in danger. The system before the committee
would require a multitude of tax-gatherers, who
would be oppressive to the people; and at the best
view what would the people gain but a change of
masters and customs which they had been used to,
for masters and customs they had been unacquainted
with?

The Union, he observed, had been frequently
compared to a rope of sand; it was well to beware,
lest the argument be carried too far the other way;
lest this ligature—this cord, by its too great exten-
sion, might snap, and be rendered more difficult to
bring together, than the rope of sand divided in a
dozen places.

Let us look to the policy of the former Congress.
Did they ever entertain an idea of taking on them-
selves the State debts? Did they ever pledge the faith
of the continent to assume them? Nay—Did they,
when they applied to the respective States for the
power of preserving the Union, I mean the five per-
cent, ever dream of discharging those debts, or did
any of the States require it? The constitution did
not contemplate it; for that provides for the debts
of the Union only, and many of the State debts are
not of a continental nature, and ought not to be a
continental charge; of this kind, I hold the Penob-
scot expedition from Massachusetts, and the fitting
out the ship South-Carolina by that State. If States
choose to run into those balloon exploits on their
own account, their neighbours ought not to pay for it.
The intention of the present system I imagine is
to introduce all those charges.

Policy, he said, was against the assumption. Ma-
ny of the States have material objections, and will
view the interference with a jaundiced eye; and
notwithstanding what gentlemen so frequently ridi-
cule of monsters and hydras, jealousies will arise, and,
perhaps, from the nature of republican governments,
it is necessary they should. I think, at least, that
there will be a just foundation for them in the pre-
sent instance; for, will the citizen who has already
paid his proportion of the debt to his State, content-
edly see a new burden imposed on himself and his pos-
terity—a burden we know not when we shall be rid
of—a burden we know not the weight or amount of.

Again Sir, is it policy on the subject of public
credit? Paper of whatever denomination, whether
stock or not, will be affected by the quantity in cir-
culation, and will be depreciated accordingly. Pol-
icy on every principle forbids it; policy forbids us,
in the vigor of youth, to cloath ourselves with
all the impotence, imbecility and infirmity of ex-
treme old political age. Britain was seventeen hun-
dred years politically old, dating from Julius Cæ-
sar's invasion, before she had a funded debt. The
United States have scarcely attained their fourteenth
political year, when they are about to mortgage
themselves and posterity for a funded debt; the one
third, or perhaps the one half of the amount of Bri-
tain's onerous debt at this day.

Mr. Jackson observed, that the justice of the mea-
sure had as many objections.

The greatest plea of justice was, that the debt was
of the same nature, and contracted for the same rea-
sons, and in the same cause. His arguments before,
he said, had proved this not to be altogether the case;
but supposing it was, he asked whether it was justice
to compel the citizen who had already contributed,
to pay a second proportion. Gentlemen had talked
much of the exertions of their States; the hardships
they had endured; and the ravages they had sustained.
He could advance, with equal confidence, that he
came from the State which had suffered the most of
any in the Union; where there was no place, no
corner but where the British arms had been carried;
where the families had been totally driven off, and
their properties had been totally destroyed; where
the inhabitants had scorned the British protection,
and left their properties behind them; where, what
the British had left the American army had taken to
subsist on, and not a certificate had been given in
humorous instances. Yet those citizens, whose pro-
perty had been thus destroyed, had cheerfully sub-
mitted to the payment of the State debt. But would
it be justice, after all those losses, and after this al-
ready voluntary contribution, to put our hands again
in their pockets, and say, you must pay the debts
of Massachusetts and South Carolina. If those States
have not done as they ought—if they have not ex-
tinguished their debts, they have themselves to blame
for it.

Sir, in Georgia the audited debt has drawn no
interest—interest has been allowed only on a small
proportion of funded debt; for we also, Mr. Chair-
man, must have our project of funding, until we
were convinced, by experience, it would not an-
swer; and that we could not pay a regular specie in-
terest. By this plan, Sir, all those audited certifi-
cates will draw interest from the time of liquidation,
which will greatly increase the debt of Georgia, and
not benefit her citizens: For the late speculations,
no doubt, have changed the holders, and the very
man who did the service or furnished the supply,
contented with the principal sum, will now have to
contribute his proportion towards payment of the
interest of his own certificate, and which he him-
self was not entitled to.

By the system before us the settlement with the
States is postponed to a distant day—a day which
never may arrive, and notwithstanding the balance
may be in favour of the State I represent, the citi-
zen may be forever bound for the interest of this
enormous debt—the debt of other States.

There is another part of the Secretary's report
which will materially injure Georgia. The proviso,
that where a State shall have exchanged the securities
of the continent for those of her own, no settle-
ment shall be made until those exchanged certificates shall
be brought in and surrendered. The State of Georgia,
little thinking of such a day as this, although very
materially concerned; has, as it was usual with her,
burnt her exchanged certificates as they have return-
ed to her treasury. Is this, because those certificates
have been sunk and sent to oblivion, and which I
with our whole debt was, to suffer for her honesty,
and that of her citizens?

Sir, I will not tax the Secretary with the design;
I will not impute the intention to him; but I trust
that we shall not run ourselves enormously in debt
and mortgage ourselves and our children, to give
scope to the abilities of any Minister upon earth to
give an opening to show the talents he possesses of
managing taxes, and the resources of the burden he
imposes.

Mr. Jackson concluded, by saying, that to his
mind and agreeably to the reasons he had given, he
was convinced the assumption of the State debts
was inexpedient, impolitic, and unjust; and he trust-
ed that it would not be adopted.

[To be continued.]

L O N D O N, April 16.

DOCTOR Blair of Edinburgh has received eight
hundred pounds for the copy of a third vol-
ume of sermons.

Various are the opinions formed of the character
of the late Emperor Joseph II.—Even his enemies
allow him to have had many qualifications, that (ab-
stracted from regal circumstances) would have en-
titled him to be considered in the light of a great
man. He might justly have been denominated "*Le
Roi Philosophe*" the philosophical emperor. His
example, however, has proved, that it is danger-
ous to carry philosophical ideas too far into the
practice of government. Mankind, in general, are
not philosophers, and too often treat things of this
kind as the swine did the pearl that was thrown to
him in his enclosure.

The following lines do not unaptly characterise
Joseph II.

To clear the Scheld, proud Russia to controul,
To curb the adventurous Flemings's haughty soul;
To bend Bavaria to the Austrian yoke;
From Europe's shores to drive the Turk, like smoke,
To fit our fleets against the Antipo-des;
To reign in war and peace o'er lands and seas;
Such, O! immortal Joseph was thy vow,
All this thou wouldst have done—hadst thou
known how!

Were any testimony wanting to evince the vorac-
ity of the shark, it would be furnished by a cir-
cumstance that occurred some time ago at Port Roy-
al, Jamaica: a piece of pork, fastened to a large
hook, was placed in the sea by the people of the
General Elliot transport, to soak: in the morning,
instead of the pork, they drew out of the water the
head and gills of an enormous shark, which was
scarcely the size of the bait, having been

caught by the hook, had been eaten alive by his
companions. By the people of the same ship ano-
ther was caught a few hours after, which measured
upwards of thirteen feet, and had forty-two young
ones in its belly.

An old bachelor lately died in Rutlandshire, who
took singular delight in cultivating the breed of rats;
and last week died, near Nottingham, a maiden
lady, who delighted in rearing cats, having at the
time of her death, near thirty of those animals in
her house. If it had been the lot of this couple to
meet in the hands of wedlock, what a happy pair
they must have been!

April 18. A war in which England must imme-
diately as an auxiliary, and eventually as a princi-
pal, be involved, is rendered evident, not only
from the treaty between Prussia and the Porte, but
from internal financial considerations. The rig-
orous exaction of the ordinary duties; the unexam-
pled anticipation of the land and malt tax, evident-
ly indicate a foresight in our Ministry, of exigen-
cies that will suddenly demand money.

Our Prussian alliance must exact expenditure, be-
cause England can perform its stipulations more
easily by the aid of men than of money.

The affairs of Leige, so intimately interwoven
with the general politics of Europe, are approach-
ing to a crisis.

The mails of Holland and Flanders, expected
this day, will probably announce to us the declara-
tion of war between Prussia and Austria. They
will also probably announce to us the final termi-
nation of the Prince Bishop of Leige, the intrinsic
importance of which is incomparably greater than is
suspected by superficial politicians.

It cannot be furnished by the most sanguine friends
of peace, that a general war in Europe can be de-
layed longer than six weeks.

Extra-Rapal letter from Paris, April 2.

"Every day the spirit of industry seems to be-
come more languid. Enterprize and speculation
being checked, the manufactures of the towns and
villages are neglected, that scarcely any articles
are produced but such as it is certain there will be
an immediate demand for. Our accounts from all
parts of the country agree that the persons concern-
ed in the various branches of husbandry and agri-
culture are but little disposed to cultivate their lands,
because they are averse to employing their money
in improving possessions, the returns of which, in
the present unsettled state of public affairs, they
deem to be very precarious. Very little reliance is
placed in the validity of written securities; for
while a new constitution is forming, no men can
ascertain whether deeds or other securities executed
on one day, will not the next be rendered ineffec-
tual by some new and unexpected decree. Hence
universal apprehension and distrust, as to the val-
idity of the titles whereby landed and other kinds of
property are held. The value of land is surpris-
ingly decreased, but still there are few or no purchasers.
Our trade in general has been long rapidly declin-
ing, and should even our most sanguine expecta-
tions be fulfilled, many years must elapse before it
can be restored to its former channel."

CALONNE.

The general schism in France, respecting their
exiled Minister, may be judged of by the invective
pronounced lately against him in the National As-
sembly, and received with unanimous applause.—
"Let not the voice of the English Nation," said
M. Tracey, "be confounded with the indecent
"declamations of Mr. Burke, which he borrowed
"from M. de Calonne, a Minister branded and
"proscribed; who, after having ruined France, la-
"bours to discredit it among foreigners; who ani-
"mates our detractors, and stimulates the apologists
"of monopoly."

The Aristocratic vied with the Democratic par-
ty in the loudness of applause with which they re-
ceived this invective, "which proves," says a Pa-
risian print, "that there are among us no Friends
"of Robbers!!!"

B O S T O N, June 5.

Mr. Speller, for many years Quarter-Master in
the 16th (or Queen's) regiment of light dragoons,
known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was
captured with that General and Lord Cornwallis,
in this country, has lately arrived in this town,
from Gibraltar; and is an instance of the good ef-
fects that the exercise of walking has upon the
health. This gentleman is considered as one of the
first walkers in Europe—he has lately walked
through every county in England and Ireland,
through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great
part of the Barbary States, particularly from Tan-
giers to Maquinez and Fez, in Morocco, and
through the Arab's country—he has also walked
above 790 miles since his arrival in America—
What is most remarkable, severe snow storms ne-
ver deter him from setting out upon a journey on
foot, from which he seldom feels the smallest in-
convenience—he is perfectly well acquainted with
the situation of our unhappy countrymen in slavery
at Algiers.

Arrived at Portland, Captain Rodman, from Port-
au-Prince—Provisions cheap—Beef 27s. per barrel.
Also, Captain Greenleaf, from Aux-Cayes—Market
dull—Molasses scarce and dear; and little business
done, except training and exercising the inhabitants.

A person the other day having sold a house and
land, wrote a deed of sale, which, instead of the
usual mode, he began, by saying, "Know one
"Woman by these Presents"—the purchaser refused
accepting it in that form, to which the other re-
plied, that it certainly was the most eligible meth-
od; as, if it was made known only to one Woman,
ALL Men would most assuredly soon come to the
knowledge thereof.

BURLINGTON, June 8.

To the Fair Sex of New Jersey.

As my fair fellow-citizens have uniformly evinced the strongest desire to promote the prosperity of American manufactures; and a considerable degree of that perfection to which our domestic manufactures have been brought, may be justly attributed to the steady attention they have paid to this important object, in their various domestic scenes—I flatter myself they will receive, with their usual goodness, a few hints from a friend, upon a subject of considerable importance, which from its nature seems peculiarly to fall under the notice and attention of the female part of the community.

The manufacture of paper in the United States is at present in a flourishing way; it affords bread to hundreds of useful citizens, and saves thousands of pounds to this country, which used formerly to be paid to Europe, for our supply of this necessary article. It is a fact, which cannot be disputed, that the paper-mills of Pennsylvania and the Delaware States, manufacture to the amount of upwards of 200,000 dollars annually! This useful branch of manufacture might be carried to a far greater extent, if sufficient attention were paid in our families to save those rags of various kinds, which are now, to our disgrace, thrown into the fire, or upon the dunghill. It would be easy for every family to have one or two bags for the collection of their rags, every one of which may be converted into paper; for even the remnants of woollen cloth are serviceable in the manufacture of blotting-paper—old ropes of all kinds may be converted into brown paper, and the cables of ships are made use of for the coarsest kinds, such as sheathing-paper, &c. By establishing the custom of saving your rags, it will soon become familiar, and you will have the pleasing satisfaction of promoting the welfare of your country, by furnishing the materials for a valuable branch of manufactures, and facilitating the means of disseminating useful knowledge. You will find a ready sale for any quantity of rags, in every town in the State; and should the custom generally prevail, persons will find it their interest to travel through the country for the purpose of purchasing your rags, as is already the case in our sister State of Pennsylvania.

A Friend to Domestic Manufactures.

Burlington, June 7, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Monday afternoon, June 14.

"The resolution of the House of Representatives for the adjournment to Baltimore, was sent up this morning to the Senate, and after a short debate was postponed till this day fortnight.

"Rhode-Island Senators were elected last Wednesday, Mr. Hazard and Mr. Foster. They are expected here this day or to-morrow, and are said to be both in favour of New-York.

Extract of a letter from London, April 6.

"By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Paris, which place he left on Sunday, we learn the following intelligence:

"The National Assembly of France have passed a resolution that the notes of assignation, to the amount of two hundred millions of livres, to be advanced by the Municipality of Paris on the mortgage of the Ecclesiastical Estates, shall be accepted throughout the kingdom as legal and current payment.

"The question, therefore, now is—whether the people are prepared to receive such an arbitrary edict? In our opinion, it is not likely that they will, for the security is not one livre better than it was before. It is true, the church lands are mortgaged as a collateral security, but that depends wholly on the stability of the revolution.

"The Assembly have likewise determined, that juries shall decide all criminal cases, but that they shall only be judges of the fact in civil suits—the judges to apportion the degree of punishment.

"The National Assembly has decreed, that the augmentation of pay of 32 deniers to the military, according to the decree of the 14th of January last, shall likewise extend to the marine, and the troops in the Colonies."

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, in Maryland, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated June 14, 1790.

"I was informed that you had been making inquiries respecting the success of the Patowmack Company in making that river navigable, and the prospect of rendering the different waters that fall into it, from the upper country, useful in bringing produce into it, on its way to market, through the Great Falls at a future day. It is with much pleasure I can inform you that there are not less than twenty five boats, many of them of considerable burden, daily employed from Fort-Cumberland and other places above this, carrying tobacco, flour, hemp, &c. to the Great-Falls; new ones constantly appearing, and, from every information, a great number on the stocks. The navigation is already very easy, and extremely useful, and there remains not a doubt of its being shortly made more so, and that the transportation of country produce down, and imported articles up, the river will be as moderate, and safe, as could be wished. To this I must add that a boat with six people in her, on Monday last, came to this place through the Shanandoah from near Staunton. Their business was to explore that river down into Patowmack, and report to the Gentlemen who employed them, whether it was practicable to improve the Shanandoah so as to make the navigation of it into the Patowmack useful. They informed me it could be done very easily, and would report accordingly on their return. The people of

this neighbourhood are preparing a petition to the next Assembly for an inspection of tobacco; no doubt it will be granted, and in the course of a short time we shall have a great inspection of the finest tobaccos."

On Friday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, the schooner Friendship, Capt. Stowe, lying at Harper's Wharf, was discovered to be on fire in her steerage. The Captain and crew being asleep, the flames soon reached the cabin, and had got to an alarming height before any attempts could be made to extinguish them. After repeated efforts to subdue the fire had proved unsuccessful, it was found that no way was left to save the vessel but by sinking her. This was, with some difficulty, effected; but not till she had suffered very considerable damage. The next day she was raised. To the inhabitants of the Town, in conjunction with the seamen in the Port, great praise is due for their friendly and spirited exertions on the occasion.

CAPTAIN GREENWAY'S MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Polly, Felt, from Salem.
— Resolution, Saunders, New-Providence.
— — — — — Vance, New-York.

SAILED.

Ship Mary, Dodds, for Boston.
— Maria Isabella, Brown, Cork.
Brig Superb, Dyer, Ditto.
— Beisy, Messenger, West-Indies.
Sloop Edward, Morgan, Do.
Bark Diana, Hunt, Port-au-Prince.

By last Evening's Mail.

On Friday last arrived at New-York, his Britannic Majesty's Packet Sandwich, Capt. Dillon, from Falmouth, by which the following important Intelligence has been received.

SPANISH WAR.

LONDON, May 6, 1790.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered to the House the following Message.

His Majesty's Message.

GEORGE REX.

His Majesty has received information that two vessels belonging to his Majesty's subjects, and navigated under the British flag, and two others of which the description is not sufficiently ascertained, have been captured at Nootka-Sound, on the north-western coast of America, by an officer commanding two Spanish ships of war; that the cargoes of the British vessels have been seized, and their officers and crews have been sent as prisoners to a Spanish port.

The capture of one of those vessels had before been notified by the Ambassador of his Catholic Majesty, by order of his Court, who at the same time desired that measures might be taken for preventing his Majesty's subjects from frequenting those coasts, which were alleged to have been previously occupied and frequented by the subjects of Spain. Complaints were also made of the fisheries carried on by his Majesty's subjects, in the seas adjoining to the Spanish continent, as being contrary to the rights of the crown of Spain. In consequence of this line of communication a demand was immediately made by his Majesty's order for adequate satisfaction, and for restitution of the vessels previous to any other discussion.

By the answer from the Court of Spain, it appears that these vessels and their crews had been let at liberty by the Vice-Roy of Mexico; but this is represented to have been done by him, on the supposition that nothing but the ignorance of the rights of Spain had encouraged the individuals of other nations to come to those coasts, for the purpose of making establishments for carrying on trade, and in conformity to his previous instructions, requesting him to shew all possible regard to the British nation. No satisfaction was made or offered, and a direct claim was asserted by the Court of Spain, to the exclusive rights of sovereignty, navigation, and commerce, in the territories and coasts in that part of world and seas.—His Majesty has now directed his Minister at Madrid to make a fresh representation on this subject, and to claim such full and adequate satisfaction as the nature of the case evidently requires; and under these circumstances, his Majesty having also received information, that considerable armaments are carrying on in the ports of Spain, has judged it indispensably necessary to give orders to make such preparations as may put it in his Majesty's power to act with vigour and effect in support of the honour of his crown and the interests of his people; and his Majesty recommends it to his faithful Commons, on whose zeal and public spirit he has the most perfect reliance, to enable him to take such measures, and to make such augmentation of his forces, as may be eventually necessary for this purpose.

It is his Majesty's earnest wish, that the justice of his Majesty's demands may insure, from the wisdom and equity of his Catholic Majesty, the satisfaction which is so unquestionably due, and that this affair may be terminated in such a manner as to prevent any grounds of misunderstanding in future; and to continue and confirm that harmony and friendship which has so happily subsisted between the two courts, and which his Majesty will always endeavour to maintain and improve, by all such means as are consistent with the dignity of his Majesty's crown, and the essential interests of his subjects.

After some debate in the House of Lords and House of Commons, it was agreed nem con. "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty in-

forming him that the Parliament will readily comply with his Majesty's most gracious desire, and carry his request into execution, &c. &c."

*The address, as usual upon these occasions, was an echo of the message, affirming it in every particular.

We also learn that a very singular press of seamen had taken place, so that 3000 men were impressed in two days; that several ships had sailed from Portsmouth on special service; that 26 ships, 13 of them of the line, were put in commission, that stocks were fluctuating; that reports were circulating that Gibraltar was besieged; that an insurrection had happened at Stockholm, and the King of Sweden had been deposed; that the people of Great-Britain were much disposed for a Spanish war; and it was expected that a declaration would be made in four or five days after the packet sailed; and that ample preparations were making by the court of Berlin, for carrying on hostilities against the new King of Hungary.

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, June 24, 1790.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND lying in Loudoun County, Virginia, between Broad-Run and Goose-Creek, within 8 miles of Leesburg, and 35 of Alexandria, convenient to several good grist-mills on the streams above mentioned. This tract or parcel of land contains 300 ACRES, 100 of which are now cleared and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the county. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, with a stone chimney and cellar, an apple-house and cellar under it, kitchen, dairy and other out-houses, 500 bearing apple trees, and about the same quantity of peach trees that have borne four years, and cherry trees of different kinds. There are 40 acres of meadow ground, 12 of which are now in timothy, and the rest may be reclaimed with very little expense. Also, will be sold 270 Acres adjoining said lot of land, with good improvements, such as houses, orchards and meadows, belonging to Peter Eicher. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN PILES.

Broad-Run Church, June 23, 1790. 3w.

N. B. Possession may be had about Christmas; and a good deed will be given. Also will be sold corn, fodder and stock, such as sheep and cows.

For CHARTER,

To any Part of Europe,

The new Brig

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. JOSEPH CRAGG,

British-built, has a Mediterranean Pass, and will carry about 350 Hogheads of Tobacco.—If we do not charter her

in 14 Days, we will take only one half of her Cargo on Freight, either to London or Rotterdam, as may be agreed on.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON and CO.

Alexandria, June 23, 1790.

THE business formerly transacted in LEESBURGH, under the firm of JOHN MATHIAS and CO. being dissolved, all those who have unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same with JOHN MATHIAS, who carries on the business in his own name.

Leesburgh, June 24, 1790.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 5th of April, from the subscriber, living at the mouth of Pileat-away-Creek, in Prince George's County, Maryland, a Mulatto Negro Slave, by the name of BEN, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; he has had the small-pox, which discovered itself in his face; his limbs are uncommon, being remarkably crooked. It is not in my power to describe his dress, as he has several suits of cloths with him which I do not know the colours of. I make not doubt, as he is an artful fellow, and has already passed as a freeman in Virginia, that he will change his name. He was taken up the 12th of this month in Loudoun County, in Virginia, by a certain Thomas Dyer, who lives near the Great-Falls, but the Negro has been too artful for Dyer and made his escape. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and secures him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above Reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges. SAMUEL BOND.

June 17, 1790.

Excellent INK and INK-POWDER may be had at this Office.—Also, Anderson's genuine SCOTS PILLS.

An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

P O E T R Y.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

On the Author's reading to her STERNE'S beautiful
Story of MARIA.

AS STERNE'S pathetic tale you hear,
Why rudely check the rising sigh?
Why seek to hide the pitying tear,
Which adds new lustre to the eye?

Tears that lament another's woe,
Unveil the goodness of the heart,
Uncheck'd, Maria, these should flow—
They please beyond the pow'r of art.

Does not yon crimson-tinted rose,
Whose opening blush delights the view,
More splendid colouring disclose,
When brightly gem'd with morning dew?

So shall Maria's beauteous face,
Drest in more pleasing charms appear,
When aided by the magic grace
Of pity's sympathizing tear.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on low terms,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, lately in possession of Col. James Hendricks—It is situated within four miles of the town of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia; contains about 270 Acres, more or less, and has erected thereon a large and elegant Brick Dwelling-House, a very commodious Barn, and other necessary out-houses, &c. &c.—The situation of this place is beautiful, and remarkably healthy, and its proximity to the town of Alexandria makes it very valuable, as it is well wooded, and has a large proportion of excellent Meadow in high order. It is needless to say any more of this place, as it is supposed any person inclined to purchase would wish to see it, and a view of the premises will be a greater recommendation than the most flattering description.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Bath, in Berkeley County, situated in the best part of the town.

A TRACT of LAND of the first quality, containing 300 Acres, situated on the river Ohio, near the town of Pittsburgh—And an undivided right in several TRACTS of LAND, on the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

Any person inclinable to purchase any of the above premises, may hear the terms of sale and further particulars, by applying to Mr. JOHN WARDER, in Philadelphia; Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, or WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in Alexandria; or to Mr. B. STODDART, George-Town.

February 11, 1790.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a large and commodious BRICK HOUSE, two stories high, formerly the property of ROBERT ALLISON, situated on King-street, in Alexandria. There is a good Cellar under said house, and a convenient Kitchen adjoining it. The LOT upon which these buildings stand, has for its front 30½ feet, and runs back the distance of 175 feet. This house is convenient for Mercantile Business and the accommodation of a Family, having a store-room in the front, and several large apartments above and below.

He will also sell a LOT of GROUND, situated on Pitt-street, whose front is 28 feet, and runs back 100 feet, uniting with the above-mentioned Lot.—This Lot has a good Stable and Carriage-House on it. The situation of this property, and the advantage of its fronting two streets, must render it very valuable. The subscriber will take in payment all sorts of PUBLIC SECURITIES; or will exchange it for LAND lying in Montgomery County, or situated within 30 miles of this Town. If he should be unable to dispose of this property, he will lease it for such time as may be agreeable to any person contracting with him. For terms apply to Mr. JOSIAH WATSON, in Alexandria, or to the Subscriber.

PETER CASANAVE.

George-Town, May 14, 1790.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell about 650 ACRES, 4 miles from George-Town and Bladensburg, and 8, by water, from Alexandria, on the Patowmack, yielding about £.150 rent; part of which would make a beautiful farm, having meadow-land, and a mill-stream rising about a quarter of a mile from, and 30 feet higher than, tide-water. Lamb, mutton and veal are usually 6d. per lb. here—Hay £.5 per ton, and cord-wood 15s.—There is one of the finest situations in America, overlooking Alexandria, George-Town, an extensive water, and if those judge right, who think the Federal City ought to be near this place, that will be in full view.—Ships may load within half a mile, and are safe at all seasons, from every thing but fire, in a harbour 4 miles long.

I wish also to sell my improvements in Bladensburg, and about 750 Acres of Land adjacent, as I desire to reside in Shepherds-Town.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

Bladensburg, June 1, 1790.

VALUABLE LANDS AND GRIST MILL FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

WILL BE SOLD, on the premises, at public sale, on the days and on the terms herein mentioned, (if not before sold at private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND. One half of the purchase-money to be paid in 12 months, and the other half in 2 years from the day of sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase-money, with interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid.

ON Monday the 30th of August next, one TRACT of 300 ACRES, lying on the edge of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties, within half a mile of Difficult-Bridge, and one mile from the Great Falls of Patowmack, and bounded on the lower side by Difficult-Run. Of this tract a great proportion is good meadow land, and there is on it one of the best mill seats in the country.

On Wednesday the first of September, one other TRACT of about 170 ACRES, situate about 12 miles from Alexandria, adjoining that part of Ravenworth on which Mr. William Lewis lives. This land is level, and a good deal of it low land; there is on it a good frame dwelling house, and an excellent apple orchard. This tract will be sold subject to a lease granted to Dennis McMillan, the 6th of November 1787, for 20 years, at 1000lb. of crop tobacco per annum. There will also be sold with this land, a LEASE, for one life, of one Tract of about 126 Acres adjoining it, subject to a rent of £.3 per annum.

On Thursday the second of September next, one other TRACT of about 1200 ACRES, situate in Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about 6 miles from Alexandria. There is of this tract a large proportion of good meadow lands, and about 30 acres now in grass; there is on it a large GRIST-MILL entirely new and complete, with a pair of Burr and a pair of Cologne stones—also a large barn and stables, dwelling house and out-houses, principally new; and an old and a young apple and peach orchard.

On Friday the third of September next, one other TRACT of 100 ACRES, between 2 and 3 miles from Alexandria, and contiguous to the land on which the Rev. Mr. Fairfax now lives—part of it is in view of the Town.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

—WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,—

WEST INDIA RUM in hogheads; LISBON WINE in quarter casks; GREEN and BOHEA TEA; and a variety of DRY GOODS as usual, which they will dispose of very low for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Alexandria, June 17, 1790.

WE have for Sale a MERCHANT-MILL and 200 ACRES of LAND adjoining. There are about 150 acres of good wheat in the ground. The mill is suited for a constant stream of water, winter and summer. Formerly there were iron-works there, carried on with 3 water-wheels. The sale will begin on Wednesday 30th of July, if not sold at private sale. There is a good house, with a garden, for a miller: and perhaps we may rent some land at the said time. Any persons wanting Mills may have their choice of two Merchant-Mills, a Saw-Mill, and Hemp-Mill. The situation is healthy and fine, with a number of springs. The purchaser shall have a good and sufficient title.

WILLIAM BREADY,
GILES COOK, jun.

Bloomery, Berkeley County,

10th June, 1790.

F O R S A L E,

ONE Hundred and Seventy-five ACRES of LAND, lying near the head of Severn, about 10 miles from the City of Annapolis; 80 of which are cleared, and produce most excellent corn and rye. There are three very good apple-orchards upon it. The buildings being rather out of order, and as it will be sold for Cash only, any person desirous of purchasing, may expect a good bargain.—The sale will be on the 1st day of July next, at Annapolis.

E. VALLETTE.

N. B. Any person inclinable to become a purchaser at private sale, may treat with Thomas Harwood, Esq; of Annapolis, or myself here.

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

5w. E. V.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the old Court House, in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the 23d day of Feb. last, an Irish indentured Servant Woman, named Matty Brown, about 29 years of age, five feet high, fresh complexion, has lost one or two of her front teeth short light hair, is remarkably fond of liquor, and sings well. She has sundry cloaths with her, but is very dirty in her person. She lived part of her time with Mr. Benjamin Shreve, in Alexandria. The last time I heard of her, she was in Chester. She has a sister, who served part of her time with Mr. Jonathan Swift, of Alexandria, who led her to Mr. Henry Gunnell, who in a short time gave up her indentures. It is probable my woman is with, and concealed by, her said sister.—Any person taking the said woman and bringing her to me, at the old Court-House, or Mr. Michael Greiter, in Alexandria, or securing her in any goal, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

JAMES COLLINS.

June 1, 1790.

Bills of Lading and Exchange, printed on fine post paper, to be had at this Office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the Hon. Robert H. Harrison, late of Charles County, Maryland, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be settled; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Messrs. HOOE and HARRISON, at Alexandria, or to the subscriber, at Nanjemo.

WALTER H. HARRISON,
June 2, 1790. Administrator. 3w.

N O T I C E.

AFTER the 5th day of July next, every Pond, the property of the Hon. Henry A. Bennett, Esq; remaining in our hands, and that may have then, or before, become due, will be put in suit, without respect to persons.

Robert T. Hooe, } Agents.
Charles Little, }

Alexandria, May 27, 1790.

N O T I C E.

The Public are cautioned against purchasing the two following TOBACCO NOTES, which were issued the 12th of November last, at the Alexandria Warehouse, as they were fraudulently obtained—viz.

Marks. No.
H. S. 63 1021 102 919
H. S. 64 1025 104 921

HENRY SETTLE.

N. B. If the above Notes have been purchased, the holders of them would greatly oblige the subscriber by informing him of whom they purchased them.

June 10, 1790. 3w. H. S.

TAKE NOTICE!

This is to forewarn all manner of persons from crediting of my Wife MARGARET, on my account, as I am determined to pay none of her contracts from this date.

JOHN STOKES.

Alexandria, June 16, 1790.

3w.

PUBLIC NOTICE

WHEREAS my Husband, James M'Henry, hath left me and his place of residence, and, as I am informed, and have every reason to suspect, intends to leave the country, these are therefore to inform his creditors, if there be any, to bring in their respective accounts properly attested, and, as far as his estate will go, they shall be paid, but no farther by me: And, in order to effect the same, I mean to expose to public sale, on the first day of September next, the whole of his estate, real and personal, or at least as much as will pay his debts.

ANN M'HENRY.

Alexandria, June 3, 1790.

(t. f.)

Loudoun County, &c.

WHEREAS WE, THOMAS JAMES, and ANN, his Wife, from a false representation, have propagated matters to the prejudice of the character of M^{rs}. PEGGY-PERRY, being satisfied within our consciences that the young lady is innocent of the charges—we look upon it as our duty, in justification of that young lady's character, to make our concessions in this public manner.—Witness our hands,

his
THOMAS X JAMES,
Mark,

her

ANN X JAMES,
Mark.

Witnesses,

Thomas Coleman.

Ignatius Wheeler.

William Gunnell.

3w.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, from the subscriber, the 15th of April, a light bay HORSE, about 15½ hands high, a small star in his forehead; he trots, paces and canters, about 8 years old; had on when he strayed away, the ring of a spangle on his off fore foot. It is supposed he went towards Ashby's Gap, where he was bred.—Whoever takes up the said Horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, May 13, 1790.

(t. f.)

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, or was STOLEN, from the common near this Town, on Thursday night last, a black Horse, with a blaze in his face, between 14½ and 15 hands high, and 9 or 10 years old. He is a round-bodied and handsomely formed horse, in good order, has been accustomed to draw in a carriage, and carries both head and tail well, trots very fast, and what may make him easily known is that, in a slow movement when from the stable or after standing, he has a remarkable manner of raising his off hind leg. I believe he has a little white on one of his hind legs, but am not certain.—I will pay any person who brings him to me, in Alexandria, the above reward for his trouble. JOHN POTTS, jun.

Alexandria, June 7, 1790.

3w.

CASH for RAGS.

The highest Price is given at the Printing Office for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.—No Arguments, it should seem, would be necessary to induce the Holders of this, to them, worthless Article, to exchange it for the most valuable one; especially when, by so doing, they will not only promote their own interest, but encourage American Manufactures.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by HANSON and BOND.